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Vienna, January 9.

WE continue to work here, notwithstanding the sharpness of the Weather, to repair the Fortifications of this place, ruined during the late Siege; The Counterscarp is now made up again, and all possible diligence will be used likewise to repair the Lebel and the other Bastions upon which the Turks made their attacks. Our Letters from *Hungary* inform us, that the King of *Poland* was returned for *Cracow*, having left greatest part of his Forces in *Hungary*. And from *Newsol* they write, that the Imperialists had brought thither 30 Turks from *Leutschau*, being most of them Persons of consideration. And that a Party of 15 or 16 Turks belonging to the Garison of *Newheusel*, came the last week to a place called *Sorette* about two hours march from *Leopolstadt*, and took from thence the chief Magistrate, whom they put to death, because he could not pay the Ransom they demanded. We just now receive advice, that the Imperialists having notice that the Turks of *Newheusel* endeavoured to save the best of their Goods by sending them to *Vaccia*, otherwise called *Waitzen*, they waylaid them, and having defeated the Convoy, possessed themselves of a great Booty.

Lintz, January 11. The Duke of *Lorrain* will part from hence in few days for *Hungary*, to endeavour to settle Affairs there upon such a foot as may unite the strength of that Kingdom against the common Enemy. The Prince *de Lubomirski* is expected here this week to receive the Emperor's Commission for a Regiment of Cuirassiers which he intends to raise in *Germany*. The Marquis *de Seppeville*, the French Minister at this Court, is recalled, but we do not yet hear who is to be his Successor. We have advice from *Hungary*, that the Grand Visier continues at *Belgrade*, to direct the Preparations for the next Campagne.

Ratisbonne, January 6. Our Letters from *Municken* assure us, that the Elector of *Bavaria* intends to bring the next Spring 20000 men into the Field against the Turks, and to command them in Person: his Troops that had Winter-quarters assigned them in *Moravia*, wanting a convenient subsistence there, are by his Electoral Highness's order returning home. They write from *Lintz*, that the Swiss Cantons have offred to assist the Emperor with 20000 men against the Turks, upon condition that care be taken not only to pay them punctually, but to provide them with all necessaries. The advices from *Hungary* say, that the King of *Poland* was gone home with all his Forces, not liking the Winter-quarters assigned them in *Upper Hungary*; That he took his march through *Zipserland*, and that the Queen was on her way to meet him; that the Under Feldtheer, (or Lieutenant-General) of *Poland* was dead in *Hungary*, after a sickness of some days, and that the King had given that command to the Chevalier *Lubomirski*.

Ratisbonne, January 10. What was said of the King of *Poland*'s being gone home with all his Forces, is contradicted by the last Letters from *Hungary*, which give an account that he took with him only part of his Troops, leaving the rest in the Winter-quarters assigned them upon the *Tibise*; But that these were very much disturbed by the Rebels and the Turks, who have fallen into their Quarters; It was reported that 1500 Poles had been killed, but though their loss is not so great, yet it is looked upon to be very considerable. We are told from *Lintz*, that the King of *Poland* hath written to the Emperor, to assure him that he will return in the Spring with a greater Army than he had the last Campagne. And that General *Rabata* had obtained leave to come to Court, but that the Duke of *Lorrain* having received advice that the Turks were drawing their Forces together, he had sent him orders to stay in *Hungary*, and to have a watchful Eye upon the Enemy. That the Duke of *Lorrain* would himself return for *Hungary* in few days, to endeavour to bring back to the Emperor's Obedience several places which are still possessed by the Rebels; and that his Highness might perhaps take upon him the Commission that was designed for the Baron *d'Abele*. These Letters add, that the Crown of *Spain* hath given the Duke of *Lorrain* a yearly Pention of 10000 Crowns. They are making their Recruits with good success in *Bavaria*. The States of *Lower Austria* have prayed the Emperor to remove his Court to *Crembs*.

Francfort, January 15. The King of *Poland*, according to our best advices from *Hungary*, is gone home with the Hussars and Gentry only, leaving the rest of his Army in *Hungary*, and is firmly resolved to assist the Emperor this Spring with a greater Force than he did the last year. His Majesty was in his march treated as an Enemy by the Garison of *Esperies*, several of his men being killed by their Cannon, and among the rest the Famous Colonel *Premicoski*, which so angred his Majesty, that he immediately sent orders for the seizing the Estates and Effects of the Gentry and Merchants of *Upper Hungary* throughout all *Poland*. The King in his march made himself Master of *Zeben*, in which Count *Teckely* had a Garison. What was said of the Turks drawing together to fall upon the Imperialists and Poles in their Winter-quarters, is not confirmed; but they write from *Hungary*, that a great many Wagons laden with Provisions and all sorts of Ammunition were arrived at *Buda* from *Belgrade*. The Letters from *Poland* say, That a great Body of Tartars being on their march to make an Incursion into *Podolia*, they were met and defeated by the Cossacks, about 4000 of them being slain, and above 1000 Christians Slaves released. From *Lintz* we are told, that the Baron *d'Abele* would in few days be dispatched for *Hungary*, being not only Commissioned to publish the Emperor's General Pardon to all those that shall quit